

BY AUTHORITY.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL,
DEVOTED TO HAWAIIAN PROGRESS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
HENRY M. WHITNEY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

His Majesty left Honolulu on Wednesday at 6:30 a. m. in the steamer Kilanea, having previously visited Puna and the Crater of Kilauea, which, as luck would have it, was unusually dormant. He landed at Hana, Maui, at 5 p. m. of the same day, where he was very handsomely received by Gov. Kapena and the foreign and native residents of the district. A royal salute was fired from the hill, and the citizens, headed by the Catholic band of musicians, escorted him to the residence of Mr. Unna, where he remained two days. On Friday noon he left Hana in a small vessel and landed at Kamae, where he spent the night, the people of the district having assembled there to witness his arrival. On Saturday he landed at Haiku, from which point he was to proceed via Makawao to Ulupalakua, where he would remain till the arrival of the steamer yesterday. Last evening or this morning he probably took passage on the Nettle Merrill for Lahaina, from whence he will visit Lanai and Molokai, returning to Honolulu probably on Saturday.

His ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LEIOLAHU left town on Wednesday last on a trip around this island, accompanied by some sixty or eighty persons. He took the route via Coco Head, and Waimanalo, through Koolau, spending a day or two at each of the more important places. At Kaneohe the Prince addressed the people who assembled to meet him, and except a brief interruption from a native supposed to be a "Queenite," his remarks were well received. The party spent Sunday at Col. Judd's ranch at Kailua. Yesterday they were at Kahuku, and will probably return to town via Ewa on Saturday next.

By a notice under the head of "By Authority," it will be seen that there is now an opportunity for collecting and displaying any curiosities or minerals which may be found on the group, and that Mr. Jarrett is authorized to receipt for and catalogue any specimens that may be left or given to the proposed national museum. The collection will be commenced at once and placed in the two rooms adjoining the Foreign Office. It is proposed to get together a collection of Hawaiian minerals and lavas at once, and a series of specimens from other parts of the world will also be placed on view, for the purpose of comparison, at as early a date as possible. This museum, which has long been talked of, should possess the finest collection of lava specimens and sulphur obtainable, both from recent eruptions and from the caves in Kilauea, where are occasionally found some very curious formations. Specimens of the red and yellow ochre soils or deposits of Hawaii might decide their commercial value, and perhaps lead to a traffic in them. Old idols, stone uluses and implements of war are sometimes found in the Hawaiian caves, all which can now be collected and cared for under the auspices of Government.

While we do not agree with our correspondent, "Ko Hawaii Po," respecting the sale of government property, we think he is right in condemning the wisdom of the *Advertiser* in saying that "the security which a government gives [to its creditors] is not its real property; it is the ability of its citizens to bear taxation," as we all know that Hawaiians cannot bear increased taxation. Our views regarding government property are—that whatever real estate it may possess, not actually in use, from which it does not and cannot derive an income, had better be sold. Such is the case with the Court-house property, the Agricultural Society grounds, and the Makiki land, now advertised for sale. Part of this has been uncultivated for years, and from it not one dollar income has been derived, or is likely to be if left as it is. Far better to sell it, and allow the proceeds to lessen the necessity for a loan. By the sale of uncultivated property, we shall derive from it the cash value with annual taxes. If we are not mistaken, government lands located in various parts of the Kingdom, now idle and untended, the sale of which would bring in considerable sums and tend to open these lands to cultivation. But no sale of such property should be made without public notice of at least sixty days, and a full description of it, with terms, &c., so that natives and foreigners may have an equal chance and ample opportunity to prepare for competition.

We referred last week to correspondents who write for foreign newspapers, and have a few more words to say on the same topic. A letter from Honolulu appeared in the San Francisco *Chronicle* of August 10, signed "Oceanica," reflecting severely on naval officers in port, leading the appointment of the Minister of Law as the right man in the right place, and naming Mr. Gibson as the best envoy to negotiate a foreign loan in the United States. A gentleman has called on us, and shown us a letter received by him from the publishers of the *Chronicle*, accepting his services as a correspondent at Honolulu. &c. The letter is addressed to the gentleman who brought it to us, "care of the Immigration Society," and being a well-known resident, was at once delivered to him, without going through the said society's hands. He assures us he has not written any letter to the *Chronicle* or any other paper. The writer of the letter in the *Chronicle*, whoever he may be, is evidently connected with the "Immigration Society," and may have suggested the Society's box as the best channel for receiving replies from "Chas. E. de la Cruz," proprietors of the *S. F. Chronicle*. He was not very shrewd in ordering the letter to be addressed to a well-known and worthy resident, instead of to himself.

The *Friend* has some opportune remarks on the proposed reciprocity with the United States, taking the ground that such a treaty would give to that country a virtual monopoly of all the trade of these islands. It says: "Suppose such a treaty should be negotiated and the agricultural interests of the islands were quickened, then here would be opened a ten-fold greater market for the lumber, salmon, and every description of goods manufactured in the United States, but especially west of the Rocky Mountains. Should this take place, the trade with Oregon and California would be marvellously augmented. Our products—sugar and rice—would not interfere with the products raised on the western coast of the United States. Our islands are the natural market for their products, and so the western coast of the United States is the natural market for our products. Very soon, by quickened trade, the United States would control the trade of these islands, and another step would be taken towards the control of the trade of the Pacific. In view of this, results, the 'half a million' of duties imposed upon the Hawaiian sugar, and collected in the San Francisco Custom House, is a

trifle scarcely worth mentioning. American statesmen are now discovering that they have been 'penny wise and pound foolish' in regard to Canada, but they are equally so with reference to the Hawaiian Islands. 'Give and it shall be given unto you,' is the enunciation of a principle, true to the philosophy of Christianity but of political economy and commerce among nations. The point to which we now call attention, we think, is worthy of those fond of statistics. Fill Uncle Sam's pocket, and he will 'reciprocate.' And the *Friend* is quite right. The United States would gain vastly more in the amount of its export trade than the few hundred thousand dollars now received from duties on sugar. All our foreign trade would be with the United States, chiefly those on the Pacific coast, and however largely it might expand, they would still reap all the benefit of it. This fact should not be forgotten by American statesmen.

Compulsory Education.
Has at length been adopted in New York State, which is the first in the American Confederacy that has tried the experiment. A law passed by the last Legislature requires parents and guardians of children between the ages of eight and fifteen years to give them, in a school or at home, at least fourteen weeks regular instruction every year in reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, and geography. It also prohibits the employment of children within the ages named at any labor during the time when the common schools are opened, and school officers are given the authority to see the law enforced. It is somewhat singular that the enlightened American States have not sooner adopted our Hawaiian compulsory school system, which has been in force for twenty-five years, and found to work most admirably.

The English Public Worship Bill.
The last mail reported the passage of this important measure by the British Parliament, by large majorities. It was introduced into the House of Lords by the Archbishop of York, as is stated, by the advice of the Queen herself. The object of this bill is to check the practices of the High Church or Ritualistic school of the clergy of the establishment; and while this is its purpose it may also affect those clergymen of the establishment who conduct their services in a manner verging upon the simplicity of dissenters. It may be summed up as a measure for enforcing, or at least for enabling whomsoever it may please to do so to enforce all the rubrics of the Church of England upon every clergyman within the pale of that church. The ultimate effect of the bill will doubtless be to still more weaken the bonds which bind the Church to the State. By some it is anticipated that it will cause a schism among those who adopt ritualistic practices; and should this occur, many thousands who are now enrolled as members of the Church of England will join with the Nonconformists and the Liberation Society in their efforts to emancipate the Church from State control.

Louisiana.
Once noted as the great sugar-producing State of America, has ceased to occupy that position, and her sugar crop has declined to only one-fifth what it was before the war. Various reasons have been assigned for this, but it is chiefly on account of the laborers being so difficult to procure, or rather, perhaps, to work on shares, as they do in cultivating cotton and rice. The production of rice has increased very rapidly since the war, and is now ten times what it was. One hundred thousand barrels was the yield for 1873. One man can cultivate in Louisiana twelve acres of rice and only seven acres of sugar cane. The twelve acres of rice yield \$1,220, and the seven acres of sugar only \$880 for twelve months—a difference of \$240 in favor of rice cultivation.

A Polynesian Dominion Scheme.
On our fourth page we print in full the details of a project laid before the New Zealand Parliament by the Hon. Julius Vogel, the popular premier of the Colony. It contemplates the formation of a commercial company, with a capital of five million dollars, on which stock New Zealand is to guarantee the interest of five per cent. per annum. The objects of the company are to civilize and settle the Polynesian groups, by opening up profitable productions and trade with them; to establish factories, plantations and depots, on different islands, and to purchase some already established; to acquire lands and lease the same to settlers, on terms calculated to promote production; to encourage chiefs to cultivate and to dispose of their produce; to supply stock and merchandise to the islands occupied; to loan money and assist settlers to establish plantations; to open up steam communication between the different islands and between the groups and New Zealand; and finally to aid and assist the Missionaries to civilize and christianize the natives, and encourage them to industry.

Such, in brief, is the scheme by which New Zealand proposes to create a commerce with and command influence over all the groups of Polynesia, and secure these advantages to her own people. This is but the first step. The premier does not hesitate to avow that the ultimate object is to unite in one grand dominion all the Polynesian groups, which can be induced to come into this arrangement, with New Zealand as the centre and source of its executive power. We confess that the project is one calculated to excite the national pride of every colonist, to enlist the support of all who may have faith in its feasibility, and to exert praise even from those who may consider it visionary, for its avowed object is not only commercial profit but philanthropy, in that it contemplates the civilization and improvement of the Polynesian races. Let us name some of the groups to which this company might extend its relations.

The Fiji, Navigators, Hervey Islands, Cook Islands, Austral Islands, Paumotu Group, Karakooa, Friendly and Phoenix Islands, Loyalty Islands, New Hebrides, Gilbert Islands, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Lonsdale Group and Caroline Islands. These alone number not less than four or five thousand islands, most of which lie near and south of the equator, with a population probably exceeding one million. It is idle to deny that this is a most magnificent enterprise—a field broad enough to satisfy the ambition of the most enthusiastic colonialist. It is easy to see that here may be opened a commercial sphere, which, if discreetly managed, will not only prove profitable as an investment, but be of great advantage to the inhabitants of the various groups, as well as to the commerce of New Zealand. It is carrying out, on an immensely larger scale, the idea which has already been initiated here—of borrowing money to assist agriculture and commerce. Our Hawaiian loan bill and industrial scheme pertains only to this group; that of New Zealand grasps the whole Pacific Ocean, with its myriads of islands, and will even offer to Hawaii to take her under its wing and provide her with all the means she may want, on condition that all her trade is given to New Zealand.

In examining this new scheme, one cannot

help admiring the genius of the man who at present presides over the finances of New Zealand, and whose administration thus far has been only a series of successes; though in bringing forward his new projects, which have been extremely bold and original, he has been taunted as a schemer and too visionary to be successful. Under his auspices the revenues of New Zealand have increased during the past year about fifty per cent., or a total of one and a half millions of dollars, and the population of the Colony has been augmented nearly twenty thousand, mostly through a wise system of immigration, by the passages of all who wish to migrate from the old country are paid by the Colonial Government.

In laying the Polynesian scheme before the Colonial Parliament, Mr. Vogel made the following remarks, which were well received by all who heard him:

"All competition in business contradicts the maxim that trade cannot be controlled; for by exertion and enterprise the course of trade is directed. I may give another example, for the correctness of which I can vouch. A gentleman who is engaged in a large business in New Zealand, and who is or was the contractor for supplying the Government with all their large requirements for the court stations, was desirous of carrying on his business from Auckland; but he was unable to do so on account of want of the proper facilities, and he has transferred the seat of his operations—whether temporarily or permanently it is not for me to say—to Sydney. I fear also, in coming down with any project for the opening up a trade with the South Sea Islands, that it may be characterized as a 'South Sea Bubble.' When the Immigration and Public Works Policy was first proposed, it was characterized, both in the House and out of it, as a 'South Sea Bubble'; but I think those who have honestly watched the progress of these papers will not be so quick to give up the idea that it was a policy of a very substantial character. Although I am well aware of the difficulty of bringing forward any proposal on this subject which may not be open to ridicule on account of the circumstances immediately surrounding a formal scheme, still there is nothing in the present proposal, of which the Government have any cause to be ashamed, and which they would not be quite prepared to leave to its own merits. The so-called 'South Sea Bubble' of former times might in this day be a success; and, indeed, might have been, had not its promoters set themselves to entirely different objects to the one which ostensibly gave rise to the undertaking. If our ancestors, who revered the great explorers of the world, had not been so much dazzled by the gold they found, how amazed they would be! They did not hesitate to lavish blood and treasure on islands like those of the West Indies, almost every one of which has been the seat of a war. But we, with countless islands, not inferior, at our feet, refuse to stretch out our hand to secure peaceful means that trade and commerce. To my mind, the proposal shrank forth in these papers would tend, not to diminish the efficacy of the Immigration and Public Works Policy, on which the Government and the country have embarked, but would rather encourage it."

Temperance Legislation in the United States.
NEW HAVEN, August 1, 1874.
To the Editor of the Hawaiian Gazette:
A few weeks since the telegraph flashed across the American Continent the "melancholy fact" that several members of the Hawaiian National Assembly had been seen in public places intoxicated; and the press never weary of spreading tidings, has been passing the item from paper to paper until it has now reached every threshold in the land. The moralization caused by such an announcement has been partially relieved by the assurance that the friends of temperance at the Islands are taking active measures to secure the passage of a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks; and I trust that the progress which temperance reform is making in the United States will strengthen the efforts of its friends in Hawaii.

During the past winter the women's crusade has swept across portions of our Western States like a damaging whirlwind, spasmodic and transient in its efforts; and the more sanguine friends of the movement, who hoped for permanent benefit to the temperance cause, have been disappointed. But the movement was not altogether useless. The motives which prompted it still live, and have renewed the battle in a new form. The crusade exposed anew the wrongs which woman had so long suffered from rum; it strengthened public sentiment in favor of her pleading cause; it proved that moral suasion alone was insufficient; that public statutes could best fight the huge evil; and it thus has served temperance men to redouble their efforts to secure in every State legislation restricting license and favoring prohibition.

A cursory review of the progress of temperance legislation in the United States may interest your readers. In States where the moral sentiment of the people is yet too feeble to endure full prohibitory laws, the primary step towards reform is the enactment of stringent "civil damage" laws. The act known as the "Illinois Temperance Law" affords the best example of such a statute. It is broad and sweeping in its provisions, and by it both the liquor dealer and the owner of the premises where the liquor is sold, their guardians and trustees, if any, with their private property are rendered jointly liable for all damages, direct or consequential, which may result to the persons, property, or "means of support of wife, child, employee, or any one from the sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors. This Illinois law abounds in salutary enactments, and its practical working has just been illustrated by a decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois assessing damages on a liquor dealer for the support of a widow, whose husband while intoxicated had been killed by a railroad train. And under the same law a jury has just sentenced an Illinois liquor dealer to pay a wife exemplary damages for the "pain and anguish of mind" which she had suffered in consequence of the intoxication of her husband. The States of Vermont, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Mississippi have similar laws. New York State adopted such a law last year; and its friends, hopeful this year for another step in reform, received a cruel blow when Governor Dix assumed the responsibility of vetoing the local option law which had passed the legislature.

"Local option" is a second step towards prohibition, and gives the majority of the people a right to determine for themselves in their respective cities, towns, or townships, whether the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be permitted; and the experience of most of the States where it has been adopted proves that it gives prohibition to nearly three-fourths of the territory. Pennsylvania and Kentucky have adopted local option, and the temperance men in these States are now rallying all their forces for the full elections, when they hope to carry prohibition. You of course know of its adoption in California. North Carolina and Indiana also rejoice in the law. In Louisiana, New Jersey, and Minnesota the privilege of local option is allowed, while but a small portion of the community in these States have availed themselves of its prohibitory advantages.

The legislature of Mississippi has just honored her statute book with local option of a nature more fatal to the liquor interest than that in any other State. By this new law it is necessary to obtain the consent of a majority of the women over 18 years of age, before licenses to sell liquor can be granted in any locality. There is great tribulation among the Mississippi liquor dealers on account of this women's temperance law. Just legislation, that gives woman—the wife, the mother—the right to vote against a cause blighting him she vowed to love and cherish; a cause withering her helpless offspring; a cause blurring her home with disease, woe and woe.

"Civil damage" and "local option" laws are merely successive steps towards the full prohibition law, which now is the statute book of eight of our States. It is a misfortune of modern legislation that laws not in full harmony with public sentiment are to some degree ineffectual; and it is a lamentable fact that were the stringent prohibitory laws rightly enforced in some of the States where they exist, they would be swept out of existence by debauched public sentiment. But they are not wholly ineffective. The experience of the States which have adopted them proves that the liquor traffic has been almost entirely extinguished in the small towns, and to some degree prevented in the larger towns and cities. Maine is reaping the full benefit of her long persistence in retaining the law. With time the public sentiment in favor of temperance has strengthened, and she is now about to re-elect with an overwhelming majority Hon. Nelson Dingley, "the uncompromising prohibition Governor," who has vowed to him, his legislative associates, and his constituents, that he will see that the liquor traffic is swept out of the State by a repeal of the prohibitory law. Says he, in his able message accompanying the veto: "My judgment unqualifiedly condemns, and my heart and my manhood rebel against any system that would permit the great source of all wrong, misery and crime to be upheld by authority of the Commonwealth." The New Hampshire legislature has just rejected by a large majority the recommendation of her Governor to repeal the law. Ohio has a species of prohibitory law, which, unaided by public sentiment has rendered almost ineffectual. In the adoption of the new constitution this month, the question of license or no license will again come before the people. Rhode Island has just passed a prohibitory law. Prohibition also prevails in Vermont, Michigan, and Iowa.

The nineteen States I have mentioned are the only ones in which the traffic in ardent spirits is restricted or prohibited by law. In the other States free license yet prevails. But the signs of the times everywhere denote temperance reform. As once slavery, so now prohibition, is the great question which is beginning to divide the people morally and politically. The masses in many States are demanding the nomination of candidates for Governors and legislatures upon platforms favoring the suppression of the liquor traffic. The United States Senate at its last session passed a bill providing for a Commission of Enquiry concerning the liquor traffic; and there is some hope that Congress will admit a

these hopes have been realized, and to point out the mode in which the Kingdom may gain advantage and permanent prosperity.

These are topics which may properly be publicly discussed, and with your permission I shall invite attention to them in two or three letters which will be sent for publication.

Yours,
J. W. B.

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States the territories of New Mexico and Colorado, only on condition of their adopting a constitutional proviso forever prohibiting the liquor traffic in them.

I trust Hawaii will not fall behind in the triumphal march towards temperance reform.

D. D. B.

Credit and Taxation.

Mr. Enron.—A writer in the *Advertiser* has something to say relative to the credit of the Hawaiian Government. It seems that the powers that be have hit upon the plan of raising money by selling something—this time the Court-house, next some lots at Makiki, and then the misnamed agricultural garden on Emma street. The determination to sell government property seemed to call for some explanation, and so the *Advertiser* becomes the attorney of the administration to put the matter in a favorable light before the people. The explanation is a plausible one, perhaps as good a one as can be made upon that side. We are told that "the security which a government gives is not its real property; it is the ability of its citizens to bear taxation."

This is a sorry statement, that is for bond holders. If the ability of this government to meet its obligations is to be measured by the ability of its citizens to bear taxation, the encouragement to become one of its creditors is poor indeed. In discussing the value of bonds I am aware the real property of the government is always considered, and it is most largely upon it that bond holders pin their faith. Some of the creditors of the government have had their faith shaken by the proposition to sell the real estate; not perhaps that the sale of the Court-house and other property advertised directly weakens their security; but the policy of selling has been adopted, and there is no knowing to what extent it may be carried. For practical purposes it is folly to say that creditors should not feel alarmed. That they do feel alarmed is the fact, and it is with facts that we must deal. The individual lender reasons from his own standpoint. A land holder will not force his real estate upon a market at its lowest bid, only as a last alternative; every other resource must fail first. So money lenders, creditors, when they see debtors forcing sales of land, feel anxious about securities. If the Government cannot say anything more reassuring than that their ability to pay is to be measured by the ability of citizens to bear taxation, a studied reticence would be wisdom. We hear upon the subject of tax collectors and teachers. The parish priest is miserably recompensed by his parishioners, so poorly as to fail forth an eloquent appeal from the leading foreign pulpits for aid and assistance. This fact is so well known that it seems like mockery to say that "the security a government gives is the ability of its citizens to bear taxation."

The security which this government gives is its real property, of which it has enough to pay the public debt three over. Only let the people who have the money to loan feel that this security is to be sacrificed, and the Government will not need money.

KO HAWAII PONO.

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THE LITTLE STRANGER, £3.3s.

THE IMPROVED LITTLE STRANGER!
HAND LOCK STITCH (SHUTTLE)
£4 4s.

THE "NUSSEY & PILLING"
NEW FAMILY SILENT SEWING MACHINE,
(SHUTTLE)—£7 10s.

The NOISELESS TUDOR.
FOR TAILORING AND MANUFACTURING,
(SHUTTLE)—£8 10s.

Wheeler & Wilson's Machines.
Merchants and Shippers supplied.

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C. E. WILSON, 29 FALCON SQUARE,
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MR. NUSSEY & PILLING undertake the
Purchase for Foreign Buyers, of all classes of British
Made ENGINES, MACHINERY, HARDWARE, WHEELS
AND SHIP GEAR.
303-17

AUCTION SALE!
By Order of the Assignees of the
Estate of WILLIAM CLARKE, of Honolulu, dec'd.
I shall sell as Public Auction, on the
15th day of SEPTEMBER NEXT,
ON THE PREMISES,
The House and Lot
BEHOLDING TO WM. F. COLEMAN, Esq.,
subject to the mortgage thereon. Also, the principal part of
The Furniture of said House!
Consisting of
Chairs, Sofas, Bedsteads, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Vases, &c. &c.
Terms made known at Sale.
Hilo, Aug. 17, 1874. H. D. HUTCHINGS, Auctioneer.
303 17

LEGAL NOTICES.
IN CHAMBERS, CIRCUIT JUDGE, SECOND
Judicial District, Hawaiian Islands, in the matter of
the Estate of WILLIAM CLARKE, of Honolulu, dec'd.
The application of JAMES BAKER, of Honolulu, for
Probate of the Will of WILLIAM CLARKE, of Honolulu,
deceased, is hereby ordered that THURSDAY, OCTOBER
1, 1874, be and the same is hereby set apart as a day for
hearing and determining upon any objections that may be
offered thereto, said hearing to be held at the Court House
in Honolulu, at 12 o'clock, P. M. All persons desiring to
show cause why an order should not be granted for the
probate of said will, must appear on the day so appointed.
And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be
published at least three successive weeks before the said
day of hearing, in the Hawaiian language newspaper,
published in said Honolulu.
Witness my hand and the Seal of said Court, at Honolulu,
this 29th day of August, 1874.
JAMES BAKER, Clerk of said Court.
HONOLULU, Sept. 2, 1874. 304 2m

**SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN
ISLANDS.**
In the matter of the Estate of JOHN JOHNSON, deceased.
Order to show cause on application of administrator for
order of sale of real estate.
On reading and filing the petition of John A. Johnson,
administrator of the estate of JOHN JOHNSON, deceased, the
Court, in its order, ordered that THURSDAY, the 10th day
of SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the
Court House of this Court, in Honolulu, there shall be
shown cause why an order should not be granted for the
sale of said real estate.
And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be
published at least three successive weeks before the said
day of hearing, in the Hawaiian language newspaper,
published in said Honolulu.
Witness my hand and the Seal of said Court, at Honolulu,
this 29th day of August, 1874.
JAMES BAKER, Clerk of said Court.
HONOLULU, Sept. 2, 1874. 304 2m

**IN CHAMBERS, CIRCUIT JUDGE, SECOND
Judicial District, Hawaiian Islands, in the matter of
the Estate of JOHN JOHNSON, deceased.**
The application of JOHN JOHNSON, administrator of the
estate of JOHN JOHNSON, deceased, for order of sale of
real estate, is hereby ordered that THURSDAY, OCTOBER
1, 1874, be and the same is hereby set apart as a day for
hearing and determining upon any objections that may be
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